

Food and Drug Administration, HHS

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(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue and by-products other than liver and kidney.

§ 556.70 Bacitracin.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of bacitracin is 0.05 milligram per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. The tolerance for residues of bacitracin from zinc bacitracin or bacitracin methylene disalicylate in uncooked edible tissues of cattle, swine, chickens, turkeys, pheasants, and quail, and in milk and eggs is 0.5 part per million.

[65 FR 70791, Nov. 28, 2000]

§ 556.90 Buquinolate.

Tolerances are established for residues of buquinolate as follows:

(a) In edible tissues of chickens:

(1) 0.4 part per million in uncooked liver, kidney, and skin with fat.

(2) 0.1 part per million in uncooked muscle.

(b) In eggs:

(1) 0.5 part per million in uncooked yolk.

(2) 0.2 part per million in uncooked whole eggs.

§ 556.100 Carbadox.

A tolerance of 30 parts per billion is established for residues of quinoxaline-2-carboxylic acid (marker residue) in liver (target tissue) of swine.

[63 FR 13337, Mar. 19, 1998]

§ 556.110 Carbomycin.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of carbomycin in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens.

§ 556.113 Ceftiofur.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of ceftiofur is 30 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Swine, poultry, and sheep*. A tolerance for residues of ceftiofur in edible tissue is not required.

(2) *Cattle*. Tolerances are established for residues of desfuroylceftiofur (marker residue) in edible cattle tissues at 8 parts per million in kidney (target tissue), 2 parts per million in

the liver, 1 part per million in muscle, and 100 parts per billion in milk.

[63 FR 53579, Oct. 6, 1998]

§ 556.115 Cephapirin.

A tolerance of 0.02 parts per million (ppm) is established for residues of cephapirin in the milk and 0.1 ppm in the uncooked edible tissues of dairy cattle.

[40 FR 57454, Dec. 10, 1975]

§ 556.120 Chlorhexidine.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorhexidine in the uncooked edible tissues of calves.

§ 556.140 Chlorobutanol.

A tolerance of zero is established for residues of chlorobutanol in milk from dairy animals.

§ 556.150 Chlortetracycline.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of tetracyclines including chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, and tetracycline is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. (1) Tolerances are established for the sum of tetracycline residues in tissues of beef cattle, non-lactating dairy cows, calves, swine, sheep, chickens, turkeys, and ducks, of 2 parts per million (ppm) in muscle, 6 ppm in liver, and 12 ppm in fat and kidney.

(2) A tolerance is established for residues of chlortetracycline in eggs of 0.4 ppm.

[63 FR 52158, Sept. 30, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 57246, Oct. 27, 1998]

§ 556.160 Clopidol.

Tolerances for residues of clopidol (3,5-dichloro-2,6-dimethyl-4-pyridinol) in food are established as follows:

(a) In cereal grains, vegetables, and fruits: 0.2 part per million.

(b) In chickens and turkeys:

(1) 15 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 5 parts per million in uncooked muscle.

(c) In cattle, sheep, and goats:

(1) 3 parts per million in uncooked kidney.

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(2) 1.5 parts per million in uncooked liver.

(3) 0.2 part per million in uncooked muscle.

(d) In swine: 0.2 part per million in uncooked edible tissues.

(e) In milk: 0.02 part per million (negligible residue).

§ 556.163 Clorsulon.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of clorsulon is 8 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Cattle*—(i) *Kidney (the target tissue)*. The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 1.0 part per million.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent clorsulon (the marker residue) is 0.1 part per million.

(2) [Reserved]

[66 FR 35544, July 6, 2001]

§ 556.165 Cloxacillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for negligible residues of cloxacillin in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle and in milk.

[40 FR 28792, July 9, 1975]

§ 556.167 Colistimethate.

A tolerance for residues of colistimethate in the edible tissues of chickens is not required.

[63 FR 13123, Mar. 18, 1998]

§ 556.170 Decoquinat.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of decoquinat is 75 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*. Tolerances are established for residues of decoquinat in the uncooked, edible tissues of chickens, cattle, and goats as follows:

(1) 1 part per million (ppm) in skeletal muscle.

(2) 2 ppm in other tissues.

[64 FR 10103, Mar. 2, 1999]

§ 556.180 Dichlorvos.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of dichlorvos (2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate) in the edible tissues of swine.

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§ 556.185 Diclazuril.

(a) *Acceptable daily intake (ADI)*. The ADI for total residues of diclazuril is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

(b) *Tolerances*—(1) *Chickens*—(i) *Liver*. The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 3 parts per million (ppm).

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 0.5 ppm.

(iii) *Skin/fat*. The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 1 ppm.

(2) *Turkeys*—(i) *Liver*. The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 3 ppm.

(ii) *Muscle*. The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 0.5 ppm.

(iii) *Skin/fat*. The tolerance for parent diclazuril (the marker residue) is 1 ppm.

[64 FR 35923, July 2, 1999. Redesignated and amended at 66 FR 62917, Dec. 4, 2001]

§ 556.200 Dihydrostreptomycin.

Tolerances are established for residues of dihydrostreptomycin in uncooked, edible tissues of cattle and swine of 2.0 parts per million (ppm) in kidney and 0.5 ppm in other tissues, and 0.125 ppm in milk.

[59 FR 41977, Aug. 16, 1994]

§ 556.220 3,5-Dinitrobenzamide.

No residues of 3,5-dinitrobenzamide may be found in the uncooked edible tissues of chickens as determined by the following method of analysis:

I. *Method of analysis*—3,5-dinitrobenzamide. A method for 3,5-dinitrobenzamide (3,5-DNBA) in chicken tissues is described with a cleanup step that removes most of the interfering materials, thus allowing uncompensated measurements to be read. The 3,5-DNBA is extracted from the sample with acetone and chloroform and prepared for chromatography by removing the aqueous phase in a separatory funnel and the solvents in a flash evaporator. The extract residue is chromatographed on alumina to remove several lipid components and residues of other drugs. The benzamide eluate is passed through a column of Dowex-50 resin, or equivalent, to remove arylamines; for example, 3-amino-5-nitrobenzamide. The 3,5-DNBA fraction is reduced, after removal of alcohol,